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WHOLE NUMBER 1281

SIR DAVID HENDERSON



New photograph of Lieut. Gen. Sir David Henderson of England, who has been made director general of the world league of Red Cross societies recently formed in Paris.

REVOLT, NOT A STRIKE

Winnipeg Citizens Reject Union Basis of Settlement.
Mayor to Operate Public Utilities With Voluntary—Necessary Protection Assured by Officials.

Winnipeg, Man., May 28.—Following a condition bordering on settlement of the great strike threat in Winnipeg, the situation experienced a flareback to a condition believed to be as serious as it was at the opening day of the trouble.

Winnipeg, Man., May 28.—The form of collective bargaining submitted by the central strike committee as the basis for settling the strike was rejected by the Winnipeg citizens' committee.

When settlement of the Winnipeg strike was reduced from probability to a possibility Mayor Gray announced that the municipal government is making arrangements for vigorous resumption of municipal utilities and public conveniences. Mayor Gray discussed with his advisers the question of ordering the street railway service to resume operation. He said that the cars could be operated by volunteers and that adequate protection will be furnished.

"I agree with federal cabinet members that the strike leaders are no longer attempting to adjust Winnipeg labor differences, but are seeking to bring about a dominion revolution," said the mayor.

The union forces had refused to comply with demands made by federal, provincial and municipal officials, that unorganized public service employees return to work immediately. Government officials stated that their reply would be immediate action to resume and maintain public services, and to provide for incidental protection.

A large majority of the Winnipeg postal workers rejected the ultimatum of Gideon Robertson, federal minister of labor, that they return to work by noon or stand dismissed from the government service.

NO PASSPORTS FOR IRISH

Secretary Lansing Notifies Ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois That American Delegates Can Do No More.

Paris, May 28.—Secretary Lansing has written to ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois and his fellow representatives of Irish organizations in the United States advising them that it is impossible for the American delegates to make any further representations to secure passports for Prof. de Valera and other Irish Sinn Fein leaders to present the Irish cause before the peace conference.

1 DEAD IN NAVY YARD FIRE

Several Others Injured When Blaze Attacks Plant at Norfolk—Acetylene Tanks Explode.

Norfolk, Va., May 28.—Fire which started in the plumbing shop in the navy yard here threatened to spread to other structures in the plant. Several explosions wrecked parts of the burning structure and handicapped the firemen. One man was killed and three injured by the explosion of auxiliary acetylene tanks. Several firemen were slightly hurt by flying debris.

HAWKER TELLS STORY OF FLIGHT

Flew 15,000 Feet Over Sea; Forced Down Twelve Hours Out.

TROUBLE SOON AFTER START

Sighted the Danish Tramp Ship Mary and Came Down in Her Course—Navigator Grieve Tells His Story.

Edinburgh, May 28.—Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who were rescued by the Danish ship Mary after the airplane in which they were attempting to cross the Atlantic had alighted in mid-ocean, arrived here on their way to London from Thurso, where they were landed by a British warship. They were seized as they left the train and lifted to the shoulders of a crowd, which bore them into a hotel, where they had breakfast. They were heartily cheered when their train left the station at ten o'clock.

London, May 28.—"We had very difficult ground to rise from on the other side. To get in the air at all we had to run diagonally across the course," said Hawker in describing his disaster.

"Once we got away we climbed very well, but when about ten minutes up we passed from fair, clear weather, into the fog off the Newfoundland banks. We got well over this, however, and, of course, at once lost sight of the sea. The sky was quite clear for the first four hours, when the visibility became very bad. Heavy cloud banks were encountered and eventually we flew into a heavy storm with rain squalls. At this time we were flying well above the clouds at a height of about 15,000 feet.

Trouble Five Hours Out.
About five and a half hours out, owing to the choking of the filter, the temperature of the water cooling our engines started to rise, but after coming down several thousand feet we overcame this difficulty. Everything went well for another few hours, when once again the circulation system became choked and the temperature of the water rose to the boiling point. We of course realized that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power.

"When we were about twelve and a half hours on our way the circulation system was still giving us trouble and we realized we could not go on using up our motor power.

Change Course.
"Then it was that we reached the fateful decision to play for safety. We changed course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for about two and a half hours when, to our great relief, we sighted the Danish steamship, which proved to be the tramp Mary.

"We at once sent up our very light distress signals. These were answered promptly and then we flew on about two miles and landed in the water ahead of the steamship.

Sea Very Rough.
"The sea was exceedingly rough and, despite the utmost efforts of the Danish crew, it was one and one-half hours before they succeeded in taking us off. It was only at much risk to themselves, in fact, that they eventually succeeded in launching a small boat owing to the heavy gale from the northeast which was raging.

"It was found impossible to salvage the machine, which, however, is most probably still afloat somewhere in mid-Atlantic.

"Altogether, before being picked up, we had been fourteen and a half hours out from Newfoundland. We were picked up at 8:30 a. m. on Monday, Greenwich time.

"From Captain Duhn of the Mary and his Danish crew we received the greatest kindness on our journey home. The ship carried no wireless and it was not until we arrived off the Butt of Lewis that we were able to communicate with the authorities.

"Off Loch Eribol we were met by the destroyer Woolston and conveyed to Scapa Flow, where we had a splendid welcome home from Admiral Freemantle and the men of the grand fleet."

What Grieve Said.

"When a few hundred miles out a strong northerly gale drove us steadily out of our course," Navigator Grieve said. "It was not always possible, owing to the pressure of the dense masses of clouds, to take our bearings, and I calculate that at the time we determined to cut across the shipping route we were about 200 miles out of our course. Up to this change of direction we had covered about 1,000 miles of the journey to the Irish coast."

That New Straw Hat



SECRETARY DANIELS URGES MORE SPEED

TO BRING NAVY TO HIGHEST POINT OF EFFICIENCY—OFFICERS ADVISE 1916 PLAN.

Composite Ship Program Fails to Win Support—General Board Submits Results of Study—Only Temporary Force Is Requested in Report.

Washington.—Although the Navy Department has placed itself on record as being opposed to launching new building programs which would give the United States a navy "second to none in the world," it is in favor of rushing to completion all capital ships already authorized and of maintaining temporarily at least a force of one hundred battleships and six battle cruisers, which might arise," Secretary Daniels, continuing his testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee, read a communication from the General Board which recommended that the ten battleships and six battle cruisers authorized in the 1916 program should be completed as soon as possible and that no radical changes should be made in construction of the vessels. Recommendation was made by the Secretary that provision be made in the 1920 appropriation bill for a navy of 250,000 men, or only 23,000 less than are now in the service.

He asserted that unless this number was authorized the navy would be unable to aid materially in bringing American troops home from Europe, and in addition would be "dangerously weakened." Mr. Daniels emphasized that the Navy Department did not intend to ask Congress at this time for a permanent navy of 250,000 men, but only for a temporary force large enough to take care of the work arising in the transition period between war and peace. Between now and the end of the year, the Secretary said, the department would have time to study carefully the situation and arrive at a definite conclusion as to the country's needs. The recommendation of the General Board regarding the early completion of the 1916 program disclosed the naval experts had decided against the composite ship which had been planned to take the place of the battle ship and battle cruiser.

Shipyards On West Coast Protest.

Washington.—Pacific Coast shipbuilders obtained from Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board a promise to reconsider cancellations of steel ship contracts in their yards, with a view to reinstating or substituting new work if injustice had been done. Representatives of 18 yards, together with Senators and Congressmen from California, Washington and Oregon, told the board in open conference that the Western yards had built more than half the tonnage during the war and at a lower cost than Atlantic or Gulf Coast yards, but had been rewarded by having a larger proportion of their contracts taken away after the armistice was signed.

EUROPA BRINGS IN 1,600 MEN

Transport Roma, From Marseilles, Carries the 505th Engineer Battalion.

New York, May 28.—The transport Europa arrived here from Marseilles with 45 officers and 1,600 men representing the Three Hundred and Ninth machine gun battalion, the First army headquarters troop and the Eighteenth photo section and casuals. The Roma, also in from Marseilles, brought the Five Hundred and Fifth engineer battalion.

MILLION GREET 33RD DIVISION

Prairie Boys Given Great Reception on Their Arrival in Chicago.

CITY FILLED WITH VISITORS

Thousands of Illinoisans Watch Heroes Parade Through Loop District—Relatives Meet Soldiers in Grant Park.

Chicago, May 28.—With laughter and cheers upon its lips and a song in its heart, Chicago went a-frolic Tuesday—the happiest, brightest, most glorious day it had seen in a generation. It was the day when the 33rd division of its bravest and best, tried its fiercest and proved proud gold in the fires of war, came home to the loved ones who had followed them with eager hearts through their trials—the day when anxieties and troubles were over and the time of rejoicing was at hand.

And Chicago did rejoice. From the hour when the first flash reached the city that its soldier sons had entered on the Atlantic coast and were rushing westward as fast as steam could bear them the reception began.

Wait in Station All Night.

Hundreds remained in the stations all night to have a vantage point this morning when the trains pulled in. Their spirits were buoyed up by the knowledge of the greetings they soon were to give, and this morning found them as fresh as when they took their places before midnight.

Thousands of persons thronged the LaSalle street station, jammed the Union station and filled the Polk street station to overflowing. Long lines of police were necessary to keep the surging thousands back as they attempted to gain a glimpse of sweet hearts in khaki as they went swinging by out of the station. They answered the cheers of the men on their arrival in the train sheds, when the soldiers swung far out of windows and dropped to the ground as the troop trains came to a stop; they shouted their joy along the way as the journey was taken to Grant park. Cheer on cheer rose at every vantage point, and whenever a glimpse of the familiar khaki and the blazing gold cross was seen.

Relatives Storm Grant Park.

Everywhere it was the same. It seemed as if all Chicago had some loved one or friend in the group and that every one of its people was engaged in vying with the others in demonstrating the enthusiasm of its reception. But not all the welcoming crowds were at the station. Others surged about the viaduct entrances to Grant park and hundreds of police also were on duty there to control the crowds that rapidly became greater as the morning wore on. Only relatives and friends of the men were admitted to the park.

Million See Parade.

Vantage places along Michigan avenue were taken early by those bent on seeing the greatest military review in the city's history. Others spent their time in wandering through the loop streets, giving a carnival atmosphere. Thousands were here from outside the city, many bringing lunch baskets. It was estimated that nearly a million people saw the Prairie division soldiers march.

Four Killed by Earthquake.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, May 14.—Four persons were killed in the earthquakes which shook the island of Fuerteventura several days ago. The bulk of the population of the island has fled.

GLAD PRESIDENCY NOT AHEAD OF HIM

Wilson Tells Burdens of Office in Speech at Dinner to Brazil's Executive.

TRIES TO GIVE U. S. SPIRIT

Declares American Constitution Put So Many Duties Upon Chief His Years of Office Are Weighted With Anxiety.

Paris, May 28.—"It is very delightful for one thing, if I may say so, to know that my presidency is not ahead of me and that his presidency is ahead of him," said President Wilson in referring to Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president-elect of Brazil, at a dinner given Doctor Pessoa by the pan-American peace delegation.

"I wish him," the president continued, "every happiness and every success with the greatest earnestness, and yet I cannot, if I may judge by my own experience, expect for him a very great exhilaration in the performance of the duties of his office, because, after all, to be the head of an American state is a task of unrelieved responsibility.

"American constitutions, as a rule, put so many duties of the highest sort upon the president, and so much of the responsibility of affairs of state is centered upon him that his years of office are apt to be years a little weighted with anxiety, a little burdened with the sense of the obligation of speaking for his people, speaking what they really think and endeavoring to accomplish what they really desire.

Thrills With Something New.

"And a nation looks to its president to do that; and the comradeship of an evening like this does not consist merely of the sense of neighborhood. We are neighbors. We have always been neighbors. But that is all old. Something new has happened. I am not sure that I can put it into words, but there has been added to the common principles which have united the Americas time out of mind a feeling that the world at large has accepted those principles, that there has gone a thrill of hope and expectation throughout the nations of the world which somehow seems to have its source and fountain in the things we always believed in. It is as if the pure waters of the fountains we had always drunk from had now been put to the lips of all peoples, and they have drunk and were refreshed.

"And it is a delightful thought to believe that these are fountains which sprang up out of the soil of the Americas. I am not, of course, suggesting or believing that political liberty had its birth in the American hemisphere, because of course it had not; but the peculiar expression of it characteristic of the modern time, that broad republicanism, that genuine feeling and practice of democracy that is becoming characteristic of the modern world, did have its origin in America, and the response of the peoples of the world to this new expression is, we may perhaps pride ourselves, a response to an American suggestion.

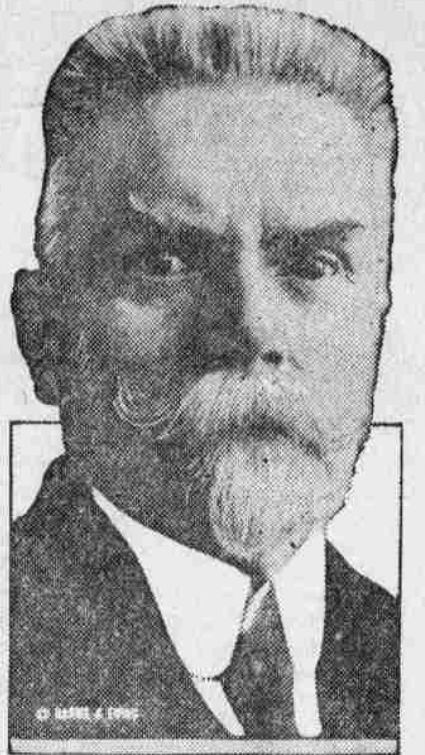
Americas Must Be United.

"If that is true we owe the world a peculiar service. If we originated great practices we must ourselves be worthy of them. I remember not long ago attending a very interesting meeting which was held in the interest of combining Christian missionary effort throughout the world—I mean eliminating the rivalry between churches and agreeing that Christian missionaries should not represent this, that or the other church, but represent the general Christian impulse and principle of the world. I said I was thoroughly in sympathy with the principle, but that I hoped if it was adopted the inhabitants of the heathen countries would not come to look at us, because we were not ourselves united, but divided; that while we were asking them to unite we ourselves did not set the example.

"My moral from that recollection is this: We, among other friends of liberty, are asking the world to unite in the interest of brotherhood and mutual service and the genuine advancement of individual and corporate liberty throughout the world, therefore we must set the example.

"I will recall here to some of you an effort that I myself made some years ago, soon after I assumed the presidency of the United States, to do that very thing. I was urging other states of America to unite with the United States in doing something which very closely resembled the formation of the present league of nations. I was ambitious to have the Americas do the thing first and set the example to the world of what we are not about to realize. I had a

CHARLES KRAMAR



Charles Kramar, delegate to the peace conference from Czechoslovakia and prime minister of the Czechoslovak government, was long a leader of the Young Czech party in the Austrian reichsrat. He was arrested early in the war and condemned to death by an Austrian court, but was later reprieved and liberated. His entire public life has been devoted to the cause of Bohemian liberty.

YANKS LAND AT DANZIG

U. S. and British Marines Occupy Baltic Port.

Powerful Fleet Will Be Anchored in the Harbor—Americans Leaving Archangel.

Paris, May 28.—British and American marines have been landed at the Baltic port of Danzig, according to a dispatch received from Warsaw. A powerful fleet, it is added, will be anchored off the harbor there.

Washington, May 28.—Withdrawal of the American forces from Archangel is actually under way, according to cable advices to the war department, which stated that members of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth infantry were awaiting evacuation.

The cablegram also said that the return of individual soldiers as casuals, in accordance with a recent request of the department, would not expedite the discharge of such casuals since the units would arrive at home before these individuals.

GIRLS GOING WEST TO FARM

Three Young Women Leave New York to Aid in Producing Record Crop.

New York, May 28.—Three young women, the first of the army of female farm workers who expect to aid in the production of a record crop, have started for the West, according to announcement from headquarters of the national woman's land army. These three pioneers are Miss Linda Schroeder, Miss Catherine Sampson and Miss Anna Marshall. They have been employed by the owner of a ranch in Dawson county, Nebraska. Miss Marshall is a stenographer, Miss Sampson, an English girl, was clerking in a business house before joining the land army, and Miss Schroeder also was a clerk.

NEW DETROIT SCHOOL HEAD

R. J. Condon, Superintendent of Cincinnati Institutions, Elected to Succeed Dr. C. E. Chadsey.

Detroit, Mich., May 28.—Randall Judson Condon, superintendent of public schools of Cincinnati, O., has been elected superintendent of the Detroit schools to succeed Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, who has become head of the Chicago school system. It was announced, Mr. Condon comes here for a salary of \$12,000 a year.

doubt object in it, not only my pride that the Americas should set the example and show the genuineness of their principles but that the United States should have a new relation to the other Americas.

President Wilson referred to the Monroe doctrine and to suggestions that had once been made to broaden the principle of nonaggression on the American hemisphere. Mr. Wilson remarked that, while the United States had undertaken to be champion of American against aggression from Europe it gave no assurance that it would itself never be an aggressor.